

X. L. CHILL CURE.

ORANGE, TEXAS, February 14, 1900.
Your shipment of one gross of X. L. Chill Cure reached me in good shape. I am giving perfect satisfaction, and is a wonderful remedy for this climate, and has the best price to both dealer and consumer.
Yours very truly,
GATE CITY DRUG STORE.

STOVE PIPE

Nested.
STOVE PIPE
Steel.
No. 27-24x101 inches.
FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.

W. H. Heilmann & Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Oil Cups.
Howard F. Smith Machinery Co.,
Houston, Texas.

Now Is the Time

To Ship Cotton to Headquarters—that is, to the largest mart in the world, Houston. All eyes that are interested in cotton are turned to Houston. That is especially the case toward the end of the season. Buyers who find cotton too scattered in the country come to Houston. Shippers in the interior know there is more competition here and act accordingly.

Condition of Affairs

With me: Am in the McNeely Building for retail trade, phone 31 (3 rings). The bulk building, San Jacinto street, between Congress and Franklin, for wholesale business, phone 909. Office, Baldwin's National, Louisiana and Congress, phone 31 (3 rings). All orders received will be accurately filled and promptly delivered. It is certainly of the most vital importance that the stores your family sets are just the most recent and most reliable obtainable. I want to impress upon you the fact that if you come to my establishment you are always safe and always sure.

THEO. KELLER,

Houston, Texas.

DR. W. M. H. GOHLMAN,

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Rooms 201 and 203 Klam building.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m.

TO NEW ORLEANS

THE CARNIVAL CITY.

The MARDI GRAS Festivities

Of 1900 will exceed in grandeur and magnificence all previous displays.

LOOK AT THE PAGEANTS:

Wednesday, February 22, at night.....KREWE OF NEREUUS.
Thursday, February 23, at night.....KNIGHTS OF MOMUS.
Friday, February 24, at night.....ARRIVAL OF REX.
Saturday, February 25, at night.....KREWE OF NEREUUS.
Sunday, February 26, at night.....KREWE OF COMUS.
Mardi Gras, February 27, at night.....KREWE OF COMUS.
Mardi Gras, February 28, at night.....KREWE OF COMUS.
In addition to the gorgeous street pageants, THE CARNIVAL CITY will be the tripping of a myriad of feet, as ball after ball whirls society in a ceaseless round of gaiety.
Additional Street Masquers and Theatrical Attractions.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

March 10, 1900, via SUNSET ROUTE.

E. N. DROUET,

City Tkt. Agt.

L. J. PARKS,

G. P. & T. A.

S. F. B. MOKSE,

P. T. M.

MEXICO EXCURSION!

Monterey, Mex., and Return

VIA THE

I. and G. N. R. R.

The Scenic Route to Mexico. Tickets on sale February 21, 22, 23, good ten days for return. For particulars see

GEO. D. HUNTER, 217 MAIN.

City Ticket Agent.

MAILABLE EDITION.

HOUSTON DAILY POST.

XVTH YEAR—NO 321.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

TEN PAGES.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

COTTON
Seed HULLS
CORN MEAL AND FLOUR.
G. C. STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ESCAPE OF CRONJE

Delay at Dekkies Drift Allowed the Boers to Retreat.

CAPTURE OF BRITISH CONVOY.

It Consisted of Two Hundred Wagons with Supplies.

A BOER COMMANDO FROM COLESBERG

Made the Attack, Surrounding the Escort, Which Made a Defense.

THE BOERS KEPT UP A RUNNING FIRE

The Times Correspondent Believes Cronje is Going to Bloemfontein. Will be a Rear Guard Fight.

London, February 19, 4.30 a. m.—It is now confirmed that General Cronje escaped. Every detail, however, proves how able Lord Roberts' plans were conceived and were successful. But for the unexpected delay at Dekkies drift, which was almost impassable for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their choice for hasty retreat.

There is something doubtful about the capture of the British convoy. According to a Daily Mail correspondent with the convoy—which consisted of 200 wagons, each loaded with 600 pounds of rations and of forage and each drawn by sixteen mules—it was unexpectedly attacked by a commando supposed to have come from Colesberg. The escort, consisting of eighty of the Gordon Highlanders, forty men of the army service corps and a few of Kitchener's horse, maintained a defense until the arrival of reinforcements, sustaining insignificant casualties.

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal writing Thursday says: An attack was made yesterday on the rear guard of our main body by a force of 1000 Boers who were hurried up from Colesberg. They captured some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake these. There were few casualties on our side. The last of our supply columns arrived at Honey Nest Kloof today having met with no opposition on the way.

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of the Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting General Cronje.

London, February 19.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch, dated Sunday morning, February 18, from Modder river:

"Our sudden appearance seems to have astounded the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated and the big guns at Magerfontein and Kimberley were left behind. General Cronje moved his troops, consisting of many hundred wagons, along a bank of kopjes north of the Modder toward Koffiefontein. They got part of the mounted infantry, but owing to the wariness had to stop. Thereupon our artillery opened upon them. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fire the whole day, vainly trying to escape. Each time their advance guard sought to move off our mounted infantry galloped around and checked them. We never attempted to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them. The position at Koffiefontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of 10,000 cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

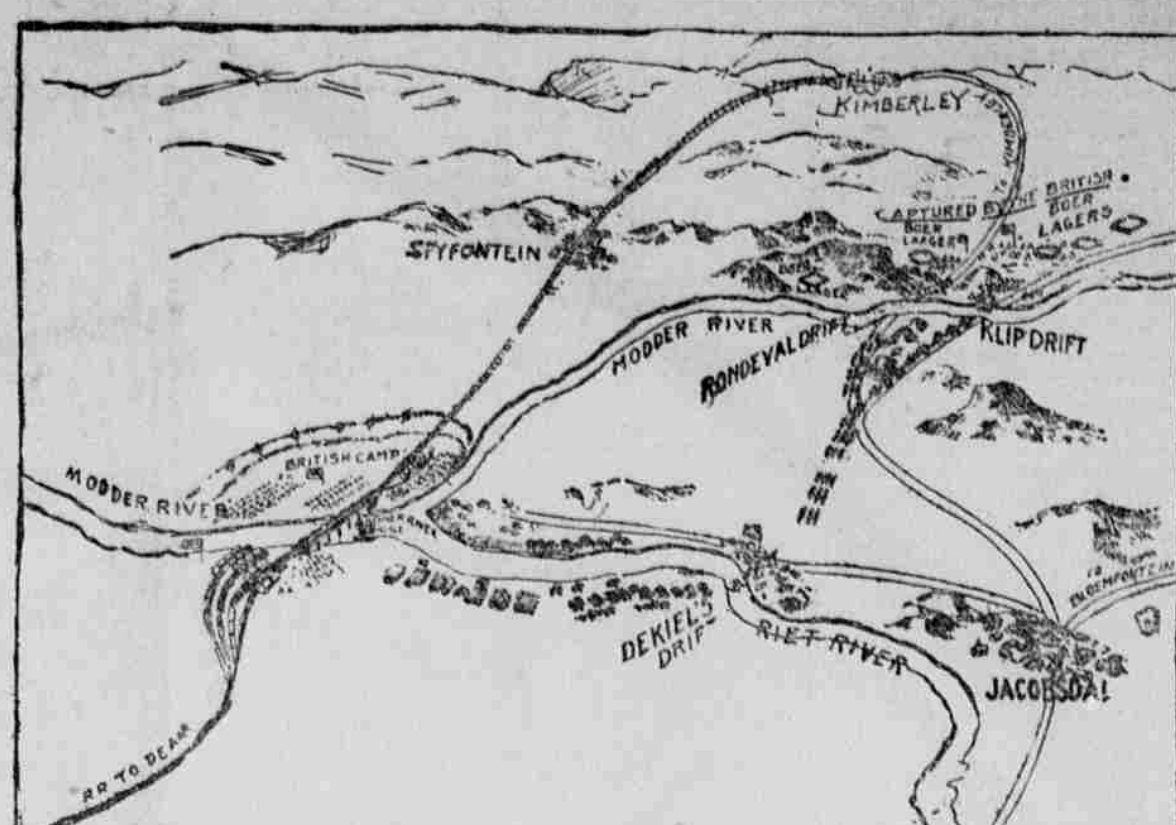
London, February 19.—The Daily News has another dispatch from Modder river camp dated Sunday morning, which says: "At dawn on Friday the Boers were observed taking wagons along the kopje towards Koffiefontein. Our mounted infantry was sent out from Klipdrift, but was driven back and the enemy's wagons passed. General Knox's Twelfth brigade, however, quickly attacked the enemy's main body and severe fighting went on all day over the line, which was very extended. The enemy, making a desperate attempt finally escaped, owing to the serpentine bend of the river. The mounted infantry suffered from the trying flanking movement. Our force has now been reinforced."

London, February 19.—The Times correspondent at Modder river, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Cronje's army of 10,000 men, with a thousand wagons, is in full retreat toward Bloemfontein, hotly pursued by General Kelly-Kenny. It will probably be a rear guard fight all the way to Bloemfontein. Our cavalry has already returned to Kimberley to join in the pursuit."

London, February 19.—Rumors have been in circulation at the clubs and elsewhere in London this evening that General Cronje, with an army of 7000, has been captured. Apparently they emanated from the continent. No confirmation has been obtained.

Chiefly, February 19.—General Buller's casualties during the last three days operations have been about 50. The British forces have now partly ascended Monte Christo hill.

It is Denied.—The British embassy, on inquiry being made tonight, authorized the statement that there was no truth whatever in the story contained in the Paris dispatches that President McKinley had sounded Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador here, to ascertain how an offer of mediation in the Transvaal difficulties of the part of the United States would be received by Great Britain.



MAP SHOWING ROBERTS' ADVANCE INTO THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Boers clearing out of successive positions. Towards midnight Friday the British forced the Boers at the point of the bayonet out of their last position, an important one, overlooking Dordrecht. The artillery duel was continued today. The British casualties were eight killed, including Captain Graham and Lieutenant Chandler, and eight wounded. The British captured some prisoners and a quantity of forage and provisions.

AT ARUNDEL.

Friends in Opposing Armies Met in the Hospital.
London, February 19.—A Times dispatch from Nieuwpoort describing the retirement to Arundel draws attention to the devotion of twenty men of the Victoria Mounted Rifles who were caught in a trap and were captured.

Arundel, February 17.—Received by dispatch rider—Captain Longhurst of the British medical corps spent a night at Moberk's farm attending the wounded Australians. He says that the enemy were remarkably kind to the wounded, provided them with mattresses and gave them all the eggs they had. The Boer commander and Captain Longhurst found that they had been mutual friends in London and were soon on the best of friendly terms. The Boers and the British wounded fraternized. Noticing that the bandoliers of the enemy were fitted with soft-nosed bullets, one of our men said: "You ought not to bring such things to the front."

The Boers replied: "We must use whatever we can get."
This particular contingent had come from the northern district of the Transvaal where the Boers are accustomed to hunting big game along the Limpopo. They had obtained their ammunition for that purpose. One British soldier whose thigh had been shattered replied to this exclamation: "Well, I wish you had been kind enough to shoot me lower down."

After the retirement of the British forces the Boers held a prayer meeting and thanked heaven for their successes. They were separated into small parties and moved to their various outposts chanting hymns as they went.
Captain Longhurst says that he was much impressed by their considerate treatment of the British wounded.

WILKINSON'S VIEW.

Lord Roberts Will Disturb the Divided Boer Army.
London, February 19.—Spenders Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the Morning Post today, says: "Lord Methuen's army can not be used to assist the operations of Lord Roberts. Probably the march from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein will occupy six days. The British right wing is acting on the defensive in the country south of the Orange river and is now holding its own, which is all it is required to do for the moment. The army of Lord Roberts, in pushing through the Free State, will probably have the effect of disturbing the Boer army in Natal because if the enemy remains he will run the risk of being caught between the armies of Lord Roberts and General Buller. While the two British armies are several days marching apart, it is possible for the Boers to throw the bulk of their forces against one while acting on the defense with the smaller body against the other. The commander in chief must, therefore, now desire to strengthen General Cronje to the point where he might hope to check or delay Lord Roberts. Dispatches from Ladysmith indicate a movement among the besiegers. This may mean that they are sending reinforcements to Cronje or that they are preparing a new assault upon Ladysmith. It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that General Buller has occupied Huisar hill."

AT LADYSMITH.

Dr. Jameson Is Ill—Major Doveton Is Dead.
Ladysmith, Tuesday, February 19, by telegraph and native runner, via Chieveley.—Dr. Jameson has the fever. The heat is tremendous, but the morale of the camp is excellent. Major Doveton's wife, who was given a safe conduct through the Boer lines, has arrived here to nurse her husband.

Ladysmith, Saturday, February 17, via telegraph, via Weenan—Major Doveton died Wednesday, February 14.

Canadians at Capetown.
Capetown, February 17.—The British steamer *Larentine*, which sailed from Halifax January 21, with the artillery section of the second Canadian contingent of troops for service against the Boers, arrived at this port today. The troops were welcomed by Major John N. Hanbury-Williams, military secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, and the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of his excellency.

AT BIRDS RIVER.

A Battle Continued Late into Friday Night.
Birds River, Saturday, February 17.—General Garrahan's horse, 2600 strong, commenced the march from Penhook Thursday morning over a trackless veldt and on Friday they were fired on and the battle continued into the night, the



MAP SHOWING ROBERTS' ADVANCE INTO THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

BULLER CROSSING THE TUGELA.

Another Seizure.
The Sabine from New York Was Taken.

Port Elizabeth, February 18.—The British steamer *Sabine*, Captain Taylor from New York January 14, with a miscellaneous cargo has been seized by the British gunboat *Thrush* and brought to Delagoa bay on suspicion of having on board articles contraband of war.

Before the *Sabine* sailed from New York it was rumored that she had on board a large quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition, army blankets and general supplies, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The vessel was cleared for Delagoa bay.

BOERS ARE WELL PROVIDED

WITH HEAVY GUNS AND FIELD PIECES OF MODERN DESIGN.

Preparations for Defense Begun More Than Five Years Ago and Continued Until War Opened.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, February 16.—The correspondent of a news agency, writing from Durban, speaks with apparent knowledge of the Boer armament and the way it was obtained, as follows: The expenditure of the Transvaal government for artillery during the past four years is shown with startling bluntness in a document that has been brought here from Pretoria and was issued some time before the opening of the war for the private information of the members of the volksraad. In 1894 the Boers gave their first order for a quantity of heavy guns and then they expended £1200,000 with Krupp of Germany and about £100,000 with an Austrian firm for small arms. The Krupp guns were delivered in 1895 and included two of what was then the latest pattern for a gun in the world. These guns are forty-eight feet long, weigh 130 tons, throw a shell weighing 2200 pounds and require 904 pounds of powder for each discharge. In 1898 another £100,000 was expended with Krupp and a number of field guns of long range were obtained, as were also several mountain and bush guns, these being especially adapted to the hilly country and hot climate of the Transvaal.

But it was in 1898 the Transvaal contracted for the guns that have thus far done the most effective work. It was at this time that they made their purchase of six canon mounted at Gruesse and so satisfied were the Boer officers with them that eighteen have been added to their armament since that date. There is a sufficient quantity of ammunition for these particular guns to keep them in action for the next two years. During 1897-8 and a portion of 1899 the Boers continued to strengthen their artillery arm and also to fortify many of the hills along the frontier. In this period they bought forty-eight rapid-fire Schuchardt-Deane 15-pounders that throw a shell containing 224 bullets. Five batteries of eight rapid-fire Maxims are each being used against Mafeking and Ladysmith. The Boers also provided themselves with four

batteries of 12-pound, quick-fire Vickers-Maxim guns with a range of 5000 yards. They have also four guns with a range of 12,000 yards. Two of these are said to be mounted on the hills at either side of the narrow pass that leads from Natal into the Transvaal, another is overlooking Ladysmith and the fourth at Pretoria. The Boers have between 220 and 230 heavy guns and field pieces, every individual gun being of the latest design and with the latest improvements and the calibre number superior in nearly every way to those possessed by the British.

AT JACOBSDAL.

Boers Have Been Doing Rear Guard Fighting.
Jacobsdal, Free State, February 17.—Further details of the Boer retreat show that the enemy has been fighting a good rear guard action and occupying successive kopjes in order to allow the moving of convoy, which, however, has been going at a very slow pace. The latest reports show that the Boers in the neighborhood of Klipdrift are undoubtedly dispirited.

General Cronje's magnificent march is still the subject of admiration, especially in view of the dust storms and thunder storms that all experienced. The work of shelling the Boers proceeds vigorously. Owing to the style of action the Boers are bound to show in the open whenever they are obliged to leave the kopjes.

Jacobsdal, February 17.—General Kelly-Kenny is still pursuing the Boers. He has now captured more than 100 wagons. The Highland brigade reinforced him after a forced march. General French has left Kimberley to join in the pursuit of the Boers. The enemy have occupied the Boer position at Magerfontein.

A SPY IN FRANCE.

He Had Offered to Furnish English Information.
Paris, February 18.—The sensational newspapers of Paris publish a story with regard to a sub-chief of one of the bureaux of the ministry of marine named Philipp, who is said to have been discovered in an offer to furnish Great Britain information relating to the freighting of vessels from the Transvaal in French ports. It is alleged that in the letter containing his proposal he asked 25,000 francs in return for the information. It is also alleged that the letter was seized on the strength of information given through Dr. Leyds, whereupon M. Philipp absconded. The Nationalist journals insinuate that he received timely warnings from the French government and was thus enabled to escape to England. Dr. Leyds, however, denies the part attributed to him in the affair, and the British embassy has issued a formal reply to the effect that a declaration made on behalf of the Italian government by the statesman who bears the honored name of Visconti-Venosta, a regret that I did not recall it for it is memorable and should be remembered."

Lori Rosebery Forgot It.

London, February 18.—Lord Rosebery writes to the Times expressing his regrets that in a recent speech he forgot to mention the "singular instance of open friendliness displayed by Italy" during the present war. He says: "I mean the declaration made on behalf of the Italian government by the statesman who bears the honored name of Visconti-Venosta, a regret that I did not recall it for it is memorable and should be remembered."

Coolies Carrying Powder.

London, February 18.—A dispatch from the Swiss border, dated Friday, February 15, says: "The Boer agent at Bremersdorf, Switzerland, has been maintaining regular communication with Delagoa bay via Switzerland. Two coolie carriers have been bearing sacks supposed to contain a formal reply to the effect that a declaration made on behalf of the Italian government by the statesman who bears the honored name of Visconti-Venosta, a regret that I did not recall it for it is memorable and should be remembered."

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

Son of a Prominent Woman Causes Her Detention.
Paris, February 15, 4.30 a. m.—M. Cochet, chief of the detective department, has made two arrests calculated to create a considerable sensation in Parisian society. The arrested parties are M. and Mme. Muller, who reside in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Mme. Muller was formerly the wife of Baron Huet, a rich Berlin banker, who died in 1875, leaving his fortune to his son when 4 years of age. The baroness in 1879 was married to M. Muller, who is a magistrate at Lille. The son, upon attaining his majority in 1882, declared an accounting from his mother, which was rendered him, but he has since discovered that he was entitled to receive much more. Yesterday a detective awaited the arrival of M. and Mme. Muller at the gare du Nord from the south, followed them and made the arrest at their residence.